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mon with all psychical sciences, submits itself to logic rather than to mathematics as its controlling and regulative discipline, and its essential method of generalization is not through quantitative measurement, but rather through qualitative analysis of facts.

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*Introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes, and of Their Social Betterment.* By CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON. Pp. viii, 397. Price, \$1.50. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1901.

The work is a revision of a volume published eight years ago under the same title. Since the earlier edition many changes have been made and matter has been added as a result, the author states, of "wider reading and further practical experience in charity organization work and class-room instruction." The book is divided into four parts: 1. The Phenomena of Dependence and Their Explanation; 2. Social Organization for the Relief and Care of Dependents; 3. Social Arrangements for the Education, Relief, Care and Custody of Defectives; 4. An Introduction to Criminal Sociology. The first part is theoretical and considers the general conditions which are responsible for the Social Debtor and the Anti-Social Classes. The other parts are largely practical. The work is comprehensive and well suited to use as a text. In fact it is the only work in English covering the entire field. In the practical parts the work is largely descriptive, giving methods and purposes in treating the dependent, defective and criminal Classes. The author, however, has definite opinions as to the causes of the various classes receiving special care by society, and passes judgment on the institutions organized for their treatment and the methods employed. This adds greatly to the value of the work. We are interested in knowing what institutions exist and what methods are employed in them to care for these various classes; but we feel that a man who has devoted years to both theoretical study and practical work has a right to speak with authority.

The author severely arraigns the system of public indoor relief where sexes mingle, where respectable poor people are compelled to associate with the feeble-minded, "the debased, the diseased and criminal," and where children are compelled to grow up "in these abodes of the unfit," where "the natural avenues to wholesome living—industry, school, church—are closed." He advocates that children should never be kept in county poorhouses, that "men and women should be housed in non-communicating wards," and that "inmates should be separated on lines of character and habits."

In the case of the unemployed and homeless dependents, the worst system prevails where free lodgings are furnished in police stations, in which all sorts and conditions of men are allowed to sleep in the same room. The author commends wayfarers' lodges, where food and bed are furnished in compensation for labor which the applicant can perform. The workhouse is also commended where the capable who are unwilling to work are sent. A system which should meet all the requirements demanded in the treatment of these classes must provide for "emergency relief, for ordinary conditions and for prevention."

Over one-third of the work is devoted to criminal sociology, or crime from the standpoint of social welfare. After considering the conditions of criminality, its manifestations, its treatment and the development of ideals regarding the proper attitude of society toward the criminal classes, the author advocates measures looking to a removal of the social causes of criminality. In this the work represents the modern attitude toward criminality. Among the social causes mentioned are defective economic conditions, the prevalence of standing armies and the custom of drinking intoxicants. The reader cannot close the book without wishing that more space had been devoted to an interpretation of the social causes of crime and less to the descriptive part. That this is really an undeveloped field is perhaps responsible for the little space devoted to it.

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*The Social Problem.* By J. A. HOBSON. Pp. xi, 295. Price, \$2.00. New York: James Potts & Co., 1901.

The confusion of thought in this book is shown in the summing up of the study of the theory of utility. To really understand the concrete utilities of a national income "we require to know (1) What the goods and services are (2) who will get the use of them (3) how far the actual consumers are capable of getting the highest use out of them."

The third question is largely insoluble. No method of statistics can discover and tabulate the facts required for any answer which would be available in scientific investigation. From the point of view of ethics, the last question is highly interesting, and if it could be answered with any degree of exactness, it would seem to demand an effort to see that the right persons secured the commodities so that only the highest use might result in the greatest good. Socialism is unable to invent a method by which commodities can be distributed in the exact measure of the wisdom and opportunities of the recipients. The discussions in this collection of essays are not without value,